REGISTRATION OF L 62-96 SUGARCANE
(Reg. No. 97)

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Clone ‘L 62-96’ [Saccharum officinarum, S. barberi, S. spontaneum (India), and S. spontaneum (Java) hybrid] is a selection from the cross CP 52-68 x CP 44-154 made in 1958. The cross and primary stages of selection were made at the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. L 62-96 was released in 1969 by the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station, the American Sugar Cane League, and the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

L 62-96 is a large barrel, early-maturing, high sucrose, low fiber, erect clone which produced significantly more sugar and higher yields of cane than CP 52-68, the standard cane in Louisiana. It is very resistant to red rot, moderately susceptible to sugarcane mosaic virus, susceptible to ratoon stunt disease, and moderately susceptible to the sugarcane borer.

Although the early spring stalk population of plant cane of L 62-96 is generally lower than CP 52-68, yields of cane, in first stubble, and in second stubble have consistently been higher. In 1973, L 62-96 occupied 19% of Louisiana’s cane area.

The Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station and the American Sugar Cane League will maintain seed.

REGISTRATION OF SC 72 TOBACCO
(Reg. No. 59)


‘SC 72’ is a flue-cured tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum L.) resistant to tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) and the common species of root knot nematode [Meloidogyne incognita (Kofoid and White) Chitwood]. The new variety was developed by the Agricultural Research Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, and the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station from a cross between ‘NC 95’ and ‘MRS 3’ (J. F. Chaplin, T. J. Mann, D. F. Matzinger, and J. L. Apple, 1969). Registration of MRS 1, MRS-2, MRS-3, and MRS-4 tobacco germplasm. Crop Sci. 9:681). MRS 3 is a TMV-resistant breeding line developed from a cross of ‘Coker 199’ and ‘Va. 45.’ The TMV resistance is the local lesion type derived from Nicotiana glutinosa L. The new cultivar was in the 11th selfed generation at the time of its release in 1972.

In addition to TMV and root knot nematode resistance, SC 72 has moderate resistance to black shank [Phytophthora parasitica Dast. var. nicotianae (Breda de Haan) Tucker] and bacterial wilt [Pseudomonas solanacearum (E. F. Smith)]. The cultivar resembles NC 95 in field appearance, but it has one more leaf per plant, and requires 1 day fewer to open the first flower. Leaves of SC 72 are slightly narrower and slightly shorter, and have the same number of leaves. SC 72 is in the lower stalk positions, but are equal in width at the upper stalk positions. The lower stalk ground and leaf axil suckers than NC 95. The handling qualities of SC 72 are comparable to those of current varieties (T. W. Graham, J. F. Chaplin, Z. T. Ford, and R. E. Currin, 1972. SC 72, A new tobacco variety with resistance to mosaic and black rot). SC 72 was evaluated as PD 79 for 3 years and 2 years in regional tests in five states throughout the flue-cured tobacco-growing areas. In comparison, checks (‘NC 2926’ and NC 95), yields of the check cultivar were slightly higher. The value per 45.4 kg (100 lb) was slightly lower than that of the check cultivar and the cured leaf characteristics of the cured leaf. The cultivar meets the requirement for physical, chemical, and smoke characteristics of the cured leaf. The cultivar has met the requirements for physical, chemical, and smoke characteristics of the cured leaf. The cultivar was released by the Regional Flue-cured Tobacco Variety Evaluation Committee.

Breeder seed will be maintained and distributed by the South Carolina Agricultural Experiment Station and the American Sugar Cane League.

REGISTRATION OF VA 080 TOBACCO
(Reg. No. 59)

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‘VA 080,’ a cultivar of flue-cured tobacco (Nicotiana tabacum L.), was developed from a cross of ‘NC 95’ and three subsequent backcrosses to the flue-cured check cultivar ‘NC 2926.’ The new variety was tested as Va 080 and its F0 generation by the Research Division of Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University for commercial release.

Va 080 is highly resistant to tobacco mosaic virus (TMV) and the common species of root knot nematode [Meloidogyne incognita (Kofoid and White) Chitwood]; to black shank [Phytophthora parasitica var. nicotianae (Breda de Haan) Tucker]; and bacterial wilt [Pseudomonas solanacearum (E. F. Smith)] and tolerant to brown spot [Alternaria alternata (Fr.) Keissl].

Va 080 was evaluated in advanced brahman tobacco and small plot and farm trials in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The average yield of this variety is 85 kg/ha three subsequent backcrosses.

Va 080 produces a higher percentage of thin leaves which cure to a richer lemon color than the check cultivars. It has a slightly lower than that of the check cultivars. SC 72 also compares to the check cultivars, ‘NC 2926’ and NC 95, in regional tests. The average yield of this variety is 85 kg/ha below the average yields of the check cultivars, ‘NC 2926’ and NC 95. Va 080 flowers 1 day earlier, is 4.5 cm shorter, and has the same number of leaves. Compared with NC 95, Va 080 flowers 1 day earlier, is 4.5 cm shorter, and has the same number of leaves. Va 080 resembles NC 95 in field appearance, but is 2.5 to 5 cm taller, and has the same number of leaves. Va 080 also resembles NC 95 in field appearance, but is 2.5 to 5 cm taller, and has the same number of leaves. Va 080 resembles NC 95 in field appearance, but is 2.5 to 5 cm taller, and has the same number of leaves.